

A N
Appeal to the Publick,

In BEHALF of all the
S C H O L A R S

BORN or to be BORN
In the Two COUNTIES of
Northampton and Lincoln,

On the CASE of
The Rev. Dr. WILCOX, Master of *Clare-Hall*,
His having first taken away the
Propriety of Mr *Freeman's* Foundation.

WITH A
P O S T S C R I P T,
CONCERNING THE
Removal of Mr. *Freeman's* FELLOWS to
the Old Foundation,
Shewing the REAL VALUE of It.

By a Former FELLOW.

Printed for the AUTHOR, in the YEAR 1747.

AND

Appeal to the Publick,

In Behalf of all the

SCHOOLARS

BORN or to be BORN

In the Two COUNTIES of

Northampton and Lincoln.

On the CASE of

The Rev. Dr. Wilcox, Master of Clare-Hall,

His having first taken away the

Propriety of Mr. Freeman's Foundation.

WITH A

POSTSCRIPT.

CONCERNING THE

Removal of Mr. Freeman's FELLOWS to
the Old Foundation,

Shewing the REAL VALUE of it.

By a FORMER FELLOW.

Printed for the AUTHOR, in the Year 1777.

A N
Appeal to the Publick, &c.

TH E Reader that shall have the Candor and Goodness to consider a little the Hardship and Difficulty of this Case, will not be too forward in condemning a Person of Impertinence, for using such Endeavours to make it taken Notice of by the Publick. The very Ground and Occasion of laying this Matter before them, is a Proof of the Hardship and Difficulties of it, and is enough to turn their Eyes upon it. There is no One acquainted at all with the Universities, but who knows very well, that there is in most Colleges a Visitor appointed, to whom the Master, Fellows, and Scholars are all subject. This has ever been held a wise Institution, and all Endeavours to infringe upon it by the Members of these Bodies, have always been much resented; and if such Endeavours have ever met with any Encouragement, it has always been complain'd of as unfriendly to the Universities. Masters of Colleges cannot injure and oppress the Members of it, for They are subjected to Visitors, (to whom the Fellows and Scholars may complain, without Charge or Expence) who have Power to determine all Things summarily, without Noise and Bustle; and it is a Shame, when there is such a wise and easy Remedy provided, for any Persons not to be satisfied with it, but to disturb the Peace and Quiet of those Places by troublesome and vexatious Law-Suits, in the same manner as if they had no peculiar Judges appointed over them, to prevent this very Inconvenience. This us'd to be

the Language of Colleges and Universities, and all Complaints before this, ever were, on the one Side, of being forc'd into Common Law Courts, and on the other, of the Partiality of Visitors, which was ever the tacit Pretence for removing these Causes. And thus far is most certain, that if the Constitution of Visitors was fairly kept up, every Scholar might be sure of a Hearing, which is all that is in this Case desir'd, and why it should be deny'd, is pretty hard to account. There is no doubt either with the Vice-Chancellor, or the College, that there is a Visitor, who has Power to hear all Complaints of the One against the Other; what Force his Sentence would have in Law, is another Question? The Visitor can certainly give his Opinion: He can hear the Cause, and judge of the Matter; and this would be no small Consolation, to be heard; and if the Scholar was not satisfied, and would use further Endeavours to procure Justice, if He thinks himself injur'd, He has no Reason to complain, but must thank Himself for it, He is in the same State as his Fellow-Subjects are.

This is surely a great Hardship, to be denied the Refuge Founders have provided for all the Members of their Colleges, and the Scholar's being denied a Hearing, where He has a Right to have One, should procure him the Favour of one from the Publick. And the apparent Difficulty of the Case (not arising from the Subject-Matter of it, but) the Parties to it, is another Argument to be pleaded with the Publick, for their Attention. This Difficulty is apparent at first Sight, for when the ordinary Course of Things is perverted, which to be sure in College Cases is to come before the Visitor, there will be Difficulties enough arise how to proceed. And it seems to be worthy the Consideration of the Publick, whether it is fit the Ingenuous Youth of the Nation should be expos'd to such Difficulties, or else submit to have their Rights taken away from them by a Master
of

of a College, who may possibly be no better than other Men, exposed at least to the same Weaknesses and Infirmities, at least of Passions of all Kind, and want of Judgment, as they are. But as the Hardship and Difficulty of the Case, so is the Plainness of the Subject-Matter of it, a good Reason for laying it before the Publick. Tho' it is betwixt a College and a Scholar, there is neither Greek or Latin in it, no Logick or Metaphysics, nor Law, but in the very Nature of it, as easy and fit to be judg'd of by a Country Jury, as any Cause that ever came before One.

It is in short no more than this. It is certain,

First, The Testator intended the Benefit of his Foundation wholly and solely first for his Kinsmen, next for those Born in *Northamptonshire*, *Third*, Those Born in *Lincolnshire*.

Secondly, There are many Foundations of the like kind in both Universities, by which those of these two Counties are excluded from any Benefit of those Foundations.

Thirdly, The Objection against this is, that it is so unreasonable a Constitution, that the College would not accept of it, and that therefore the Founder's, Executors condescended to alter it.

Fourthly, The Unreasonableness of the Constitution is only this, that it may sometimes happen, that a Master and Fellows cannot chuse the most eligible Person in the College.

Fifthly, To this it is answered, *First*, That this Propriety is not so liable to this Objection as many others are; because there are many more limited, as ev'n to those bred in a certain Country School, and this is only limited to two Counties, and is moreover provided with eight Scholarships, which

which, if sufficient Care was taken, would always furnish a sufficient Choice for two Fellowships; and the College may, if it pleases, chuse out of the two Universities, without any other Restriction, than that of the Parties being Born in one of the two Counties, and the Party rejected is allow'd very Fit and Worthy to be chosen.

Sixthly, If the not being at Liberty to chuse the very best Scholar, is an Objection against this Foundation, it is an Objection against all Foundations whatsoever; for there is not a Fellowship in any one College which has not some Condition belonging to it, which may be an Impediment to the Master and Fellows chusing the best Scholar: It is enough, if they are not under a Necessity of chusing a bad One, of chusing an unfit or unworthy Person, which the College cannot pretend they are oblig'd to do, by this Propriety, which allows of a Choice out of two Counties. If this or any Propriety has been the Occasion of unfit and unworthy Persons being chosen in *Clare-Hall*, there have been, to my certain Knowledge, as unfit and unworthy Persons chosen by Free Election. But,

Seventhly, It is alledg'd, the Fact is plain, the Founder's Donation is alter'd: He only required the Persons to be chosen to be fit; but they are required by certain Covenants between the Executors and College, *to be as fit and worthy as others as shall be Competitors with them for these Fellowships.*

Eighthly, It is answer'd, Disputes about Words are endless, and always a Sign of a bad Cause; but when Words are the Foundation of a continual Practice, Facts are the best Expositors of Words.

Ninth,

Nintbly, The certain Facts are, *First*, That for the first 100 Years after the Settlement of this Foundation, no one Instance can be produced of any one having the Propriety of this Foundation, being postpon'd to one who had not the Propriety. *Secondly*, That for the first 100 Years, no one Instance can be produced of any one not having the Propriety, being made a Competitor with one having it. *Thirdly*, For 57 Years before the Year 1726 (ever since which Time this Propriety has been taken away) no one Instance can produced of any one Person's not having the Propriety of the Foundation, being chosen Fellow upon it at all.

Tenthly, This last Fact including the other two for the same Space of Time, being what can most easily be disproved if false, and having never been denied now in almost three Years time, is sufficiently proved to be true. And it is conceived to be incredible, and would be thought so by any Jury, who are Judges of Facts, that any Society could believe itself at Liberty, to chuse whom they thought more deserving, and not one of them in 57 Years, think some other Scholar more deserving than any one born in one of the two Counties nominated to a Fellowship. If it should not be allow'd that the last Fact includes that no Competitors of other Counties were ever nominated, the Fact, tho' a Negative, may safely be depended upon; for tho' the Nominations are always made at a Meeting of the Master and Fellows, they are always publish'd, that the Persons may make their Interest: If such a Thing had been only once done, it would have been publickly known and taken Notice of; but no Footstep of it is to be found, and I myself conversed with a Master of the College and another Person, both Fellows of it, long before that Date of Time, and know they have said many Things quite to the contrary. Thus might this Matter be left to a Country Jury. If this Cause had been purely personal, a Thing to be done once and repeated no more, I should

should not have wonder'd at a College chusing rather to stand it out than to make publick Confession, and as it were doing Penance; but I confess the repeating the same Thing whilst the Complaint was continued to be urg'd, and giving such a Proof of their Resolution to continue such an injurious Practice, is what I cannot tell how to express my Admiration of; but instead of it reflect upon the Record lately order'd to be made in the Court of Common Pleas.

That all Disputes about the Meaning of one Word in the Covenants is perfectly needless, troublesome, and impertinent, is evident from hence alone, that the Word relates only to the Election. The Society, therefore, is under the very same Obligation with respect to *Nomination*, as if the whole Sentence had not been there. The College cannot be discharg'd one Tittle from their Obligation to nominate those of the two Counties, because in order to be elected, they are requir'd to be *as fit and worthy as others as shall be Competitors with them for these Fellowships*, let *others* mean whom the Master pleases. But the College in several Years, and in several Elections, has not so much as nominated any County Men, or, which is the same Thing, never published it to the Parties, which ought to be done, that they might have asserted their Right, which they must certainly have, if qualified, according to the Master's own Sense.

This Obligation to nominate the County Men (which is indisputable) will, when it comes to be consider'd, put an End to the whole Dispute. For their Obligation to do this, extends it self to every Scholar of Standing, born in either of the two Counties. And the College has no Way of Defeating the Right of any one Scholar so born, but by chusing some other so born; for otherwise, these Covenants are indeed most easily defeated. There needs only to nominate an unfit or unworthy County Man, and then the College may chuse whom

whom they please. Gentlemen of the learned and honourable Profession of the Law, do not use to make such insignificant, and childish Writings, whatever Interpretations they may meet with in *Clare-Hall*.

The Obligation the Society is under, to *Nominate* or make County Men Competitors, without any respect had to any *Others*, (which is indisputable,) includes in it the Obligation to perfect that Act, for it is otherwise Childrens Play. In all Nominations, the Fellows only can nominate; the Master is then only a Witness of what *They* do; Every Fellow may nominate One, and no more than one; and the Nomination is ended, and not till then, when every one is satisfied there is One nominated he can vote for, excepting the Master, who must chuse one nominated by a Fellow. The County Men have a Right to be nominated, without any respect to those of *other* Counties, beyond all Dispute; how then is Nomination perform'd, till there is One nominated of one of the two Counties, every Fellow is contented to vote for? The Master indeed has no hand in this; but as he is *Custos Domus*, he is obliged to see their Oaths kept, to admonish the Fellows to do their Duty, and if that will not do, He may, and ought to call in the Visitor to his Assistance.

The Nomination indeed of a particular Person, does not include his Election, because it is an Act of *One* Man only; But the Obligation of nominating some of two whole Numbers of Persons, lying equally, and alike upon every one having the Power to nominate (or make Competitors) does include in it, an Obligation of Electing One of them; because in two whole Numbers, every Fellow may exercise his Power of Nomination, and to exercise it contrary to the Obligation of Nominating one of the two whole Numbers is inconsistent with that Obligation, and no one not Statuteably nominated can be chosen. The Covenants indeed being made upon the

Plan of the Statutes, has made those who did not know the Plan, not understand them. And there being no doubt but the College must understand them perfectly, a good natur'd Presumption (as it would be, if it was not injurious to others) in their Favour, has made it so difficult to obtain the Reader's Patience, while the Injury might be plainly prov'd to him, which would hardly ever have been obtain'd at all if the Will had not been found, tho' the Right is as certain without it, as with it.

So hard is it always to remember, in our private Judgments, at least, the Rule always most Religiously to be observed, in Matters of Justice, to judge without respect of Persons.

The not naming Competitors of either of the Counties at all, which will be found to have been the Case for 18 Years in many Elections, till the Right was challeng'd, is a most evident Proof of a fraudulent Design to conceal the Will, and Covenants, and the Endeavouring to conceal what had been so done, is the true Account of all my Son's barbarous and inhumane Usage, as if he had been a Block-head and Scoundrel; tho' he had before a very good Character from themselves, which alone proves him to be as Fit and Worthy to be chosen as the Master was, or any One of the present Fellows of the College.

And as this was the Occasion of all that has been done, so the Courage to do it, has arisen from the Assurance that the Visitor would never be prevailed upon to intermeddle with this Affair, and a Perswasion, that a private Man with a large Family would not venture to go to Law, and the Party's being too inconsiderable to gain the Assistance, and Support of others. But they have found themselves mistaken, the World is better than they took it to be; and as I have pursued this Matter myself out of Resentment of the pernicious

cious Consequences of the Principles and Practices, so there will be enough of the same Resentment to be met with in others; And tho' I would have all the Sentiments of Gratitude, Honour, and Respect, I ought to have for the Worthy Gentlemen who have supported me with their Advice, and their Contributions, as more immediately receiving the Benefit of their excellent Spirit, I would not detract so much from them as to attribute any Part of it to a personal Kindness, in as much as a Regard to Justice, Probity, Integrity, and Honour, is much superior to all personal Regards whatsoever, and is indeed the only sure Ground, and Foundation upon which all personal Regards can be built, and by which they are to be regulated.

N. B. It is something really pleasant in the Master of *Clare-Hall*, to take no Care that those born in the two Counties, be made *Competitors*; Because *some* of them are to be as Fit and Worthy as *others* as shall be *Competitors* with them: It is no wonder it should be difficult to know who *others* are, who are *Competitors* with *them* for these Fellowships, who are not made *Competitors* at all.

It has been a hard Task upon me to argue seriously against those I knew to be all the while in Jest, with serious Faces, because in a serious Matter, which the Publick would believe them to be in earnest in, and depend upon their Knowledge and Judgment about it.



POSTSCRIPT,

CONCERNING THE

Removal of Mr. *Freeman's* FELLOWS to
the Old Foundation.

THO' it may seem too forward, to consider the future Usage, the Fellows on Mr. *Freeman's* Foundation in *Clare-Hall* by Propriety; ought to receive from the College, before the Propriety is recover'd; yet, since the real Value of the Fellowships depends very much upon it, and that I may say now at once, all I intend ever to say on this Subject, I shall set this Matter, for the Benefit of those who shall hereafter enjoy these Fellowships, in a truer Light, than they themselves perhaps would ever be able to do.

The Reader therefore must first be acquainted, that there was in *Clare-Hall*, what is call'd the Old or *Clare* Foundation, consisting of a Master and ten Fellows, and the *Exeter* Foundation of three Fellowships, of less Value by 10*l.* per Ann. each, than Mr. *Freeman's* Fellowships when they were founded. And there has been since another Foundation of two Fellowships of 10*l.* per Ann. more Value than Mr. *Freeman's*, of Mr. *Joseph Diggon's* Founding.

It was the Practice of the College for many Years, to remove only those of the *Exeter* Foundation into the Old,
which

which is an intirely new and free Election, so that the Society may if they please pass them all quite over, and chuse a Scholar at first into the Old or *Clare* Foundation, from whence they are call'd Senior Fellows.

It was the Practice, I say, whether uninterrupted or no, I can't pretend to say, to pass over both Mr. *Diggon's* the last, and Mr. *Freeman's* Foundation for several Years after the Settlement of them. For about 30 Years after the Settlement of Mr. *Diggon's* Foundation, no Fellow upon it was ever remov'd, Dr. *Laughton* having been the first so remov'd, with a very great Contest in the College.

The true Reason for excluding the Fellows on both these Foundations from the *Clare*, for so long Time as it was done, was on account of their Nearness in Value, at the Times of the first Settlement of them to It, and their great superior Value to the Fellowships on Lord *Exeter's* Foundation.

The Best, *Clare*, or Old Foundation Fellowships, were in those Days rarely vacated; it was more the Way than it is now, to live and die in a College; there was not then one College Advowson to remove a Fellow; and that this was so in Fact, that these Fellowships were rarely vacated, is certain from hence, that in the latter Part of those Times, when I came to the College, of the Ten then Senior Fellows, Seven of them died so, all of them but One, at that Time of Life. Fellows of Colleges seldom go abroad into the World, except with College Livings, of which there was not then so much as one.

In this State of Things, those on the two Foundations, next in Value to the Seniors, were thought well provided for, in Comparison of the Fellows on the Lord *Exeter's* Foundation, who therefore, it was thought reasonable, should have

have the few Chances for the Fellowships on the Old Foundation.

But Mr. *Diggon's* Foundation having no Propriety belonging to it, and the *Exeter* Fellows being mov'd into it, and the Fellowships on this Foundation consisting of Money Stipends, and not being capable of growing better; the Fellowships on the Old Foundation continually improving with the Times, there was no Reason why the Fellows should not advance on to the best Fellowships; and so they did even after it had first begun to be done.

But the Practice at first begun, for the very same Reason, continued much longer with respect to Mr. *Freeman's* Foundation, on account of the Propriety, not for any Reasons which can now be alledged for doing it, but for some other Reasons purely personal, which are now quite ceas'd.

And first, this was not done for any Reasons which can now be alledg'd. The only Reasons I can think of, are; the Scholars of the two Counties having a Founder of their own, or, secondly, the Danger of an Overbalance of two Counties in a College.

But it is certain it was not done for either of those two Reasons, because all the Time this Practice was continued, all born in the two Counties, excepting those posses'd of the Fellowships, were as freely chosen as any others, into all other Fellowships. And there was no Reason to exclude them on account of an Overbalance of two Counties, because by the Statutes of the College, there can be but two of the same County, Fellows at the same Time on the Old Foundation, which is the main Point of Consequence in the College, with respect to this Matter. And as to the first Reason, it would indeed be ridiculous to lay any Persons under

under any Inconvenience, on account of any Favour shewn by a Founder, such absurd Thoughts, it is plain, were not in the College in those Days. But why then were they excluded? Upon an Account purely Personal, which is now quite ceased, and is now no more.

It was purely on account of the great Advantage they had by coming into so good Fellowships all at once, and those on the *Exeter* Foundation living on such hard Commons, so long in Expectation, as they generally did, of a better Fellowship, which, as I observ'd, was but a poor Chance, because there were no Livings to vacate the Senior Fellowships, and without their Advowsons, the Senior Fellows might live to be as old there now, as in my Time. This therefore was thought but a little Piece of Denial, in Abatement of coming into a Fellowship twice as good, and over every one's Head, and so long as the Disadvantage was a great deal less than the Advantage, it might be tolerable. And in Fact it is certainly true, that ev'n so lately, as when the present Master was chosen by Propriety, he, or any one, would sooner have chosen one of these Fellowships, with the Disadvantage of being never remov'd, than an *Exeter* one, with the Prospect of a Removal; for it is but a Prospect, and depends on keeping the Good Will of the Master and Fellows.

But indeed, the Year before the present Master was chosen Fellow, that is in the Year 1712, a new Scene was open'd in *Clare-Hall*. Dr. *Blith* the Master died, and left between 6 and 7000 *l.* as it is upon his Monument, to the College in Trust for the sole Use of buying Advowsons (with the Interest and Profits arising from it) for the Fellows on the Old, and Lord *Exeter's* Foundations. This was indeed then but the Opening of the fair Prospect of the College coming to its present Prosperity, for the College was strictly oblig'd to lay out only the Rents and Profits, without diminish-

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ing the Original Stock, whatever it would prove to be, for the College or Trust, was his Residuary Legatee. There were ten Livings bought with this Benefaction before the Act of Parliament for Limiting the Number of College Livings was made, being more in Number than afterwards could have been bought. This makes a wide Alteration in the Case of removing or not removing the Fellows on Mr. Freeman's Foundation, to the *Clare* or Old Foundation. What was before done, in consideration of the Advantage the Fellows on that Foundation had above all others in the College, (in Comparison of which the Disadvantage of not removing them was reckon'd but a Trifle) would really sink these Fellowships down to be the Worst from being the Best in the College, i. e. the most to be desir'd, on account of the Advantage of coming into so good a One, instead of so poor a One as all others begin with in *Clare-Hall*. And however excuseable it may be, to lay an inconsiderable Inconvenience on account of a great Advantage, it is undoubtedly unjust and unfair, to lay a really greater Disadvantage, than the Advantage itself, and there can be nothing in the World said for it, but that they *can* do it, and therefore they *will* do it. And tho' the Spirit at present in *Clare-Hall* has gone even further than this, to do what they cannot do, it is to be hop'd it will not always reign there, and the having injur'd the Propriety before, should be a Reason for making some amends for the Time to come. If this Matter should be determin'd in favour of the Propriety, no doubt it will be established for ever, there will be always two Fellows by Propriety on Mr. Freeman's Foundation, who have Votes for chusing a Master, and every single Fellow in the College, as much as the very Best of them; And it would be a Thing to be wonder'd at, if a Master and Fellows should use them, as if not of their Body, and live in a continual State of Enmity with them, put them upon continually making Factions or joining with any in the College, for no other Reason (and no other can be pretended) but purely the
the

the Society's being oblig'd to chuse them out of two Counties. The *Exeter* Fellows do not now wait long for better Fellowships; They need lose nothing by the Propriety of this Foundation, for the Fellows upon it need gain no Superiority or Preference before them, but only, if they are deserving, and continue to be so, be promoted in their Turn as the other Fellows are. And as there is indeed a reasonable Custom begun, that even those Fellows on this Foundation not chosen by Propriety, in Consideration of their coming into a better Fellowship, than the *Exeter* Foundation at first, should not be removed into Mr. *Diggon's* (the second best Foundation) but his Fellowships be left to the *Exeter* Fellows, it is no doubt reasonable and fit to be done. But no Hardship can *justly* be laid upon this Foundation, purely on account of the Propriety of it, because the Master and Fellows have not a perfect free Election. It never was done so in *Clare-Hall*, but purely on account of personal Advantage; and the doing it would be ungrateful, and insolent towards the Founder, by whom the Master and Fellows on the *Clare* Foundation are daily great Gainers. This Foundation, therefore, unless great Injustices be done, which cannot be suppos'd will always last in a College, when founded upon nothing but Humour, is of great Importance to the County. Time will come, when Folly and Absurdity may die, with the present Master and Fellows, in *Clare-Hall*, and when all Resentments will be forgot, and then this Paper may remain, and preserve a true History of this Matter, when it may be fairly and candidly consider'd; and of the Writer, it need only be known, that he was the Grandson of one of the first Fellows by Propriety, on Mr. *Freeman's* Foundation in *Clare-Hall*. In a Word, when the Fellows on this Foundation were not remov'd, it was because the Fellows upon it had even then, so long as it was persisted in the Advantage of all other Persons in the College: To refuse to remove them now, would put these Fellows in a worse Condition, than any others incorporated in the whole College.

To do it would be ridiculous, for, do what they will, they must allow the Propriety; it is the Gift of the Founder, and to use them ill on that Account, is unjust, ungrateful, and insolent.

If there is any Thing obscure in this Postscript, it will not be so to those of the College, for whose Use it is principally intended, and who can easily come at the Proofs of the Facts.

The Master and Fellows threatening Scholars, having the Propriety of this Foundation, that if they are chosen Fellows upon it, they shall never be remov'd to the Old Foundation, is a corrupt Practice to procure to themselves the free Disposal of these Fellowships, and is indeed a vain Practice, because six of the Senior Fellows must have left the College (which in my Time would not happen in twenty Years) before the County Man is to try his Fortune, and because any one, or more, refusing these Fellowships, cannot discharge the College from their Obligation, which respects *All* born in the Counties then capable, and is an Obligation laid upon them by the Founder and the Covenants, and not to any particular Persons, which nothing can set them free from, but a downright Impossibility of performing them. And it is strange any Society could fall into such Notions and Practices, as the present Master introduced into the College, of which I can give no other Account but this, that when Men think they may do what they please, they seldom trouble themselves to think about what they do, but only to save Appearances.

The present Master's whole Proceeding in this Matter has been a continu'd Course, first, of violently breaking through the Propriety by denying Scholars Access to the Visitor, and then diswading or terrifying them from accepting the Benefit of

of it; And it is high Time some Care should be taken about it for the Sake of All Trusts, few of which have the same Security this has, the Obligation of solemn Oaths.

When this Obligation the College lies under is consider'd with Respect to particular Persons, there will be room for Suppositions in Fayour of the College, which may be very unjust to the Persons, and enhances the Injury that is done to them. But when the Obligation is consider'd, as it really is, with Respect to all the Scholars of two Counties, then this Matter appears in its true Light, and when they refuse to discharge this Obligation, because they will not acknowledge the Force of it to a very deserving Scholar, the Consequences of so doing sets the Action forth in its proper Colours.

And here I at first design'd to release the Reader, I should have hop'd fully inform'd of this Matter, with my Thanks to him for going so far along with me: But for the sake of some particular Persons I thought fit to add the following Paper.



A N Addition to the Appeal.

" **P**ROOFS that in the Words of the Covenants
 " relating to Mr. Freeman's Foundation, viz. Next
 " those are to be prefer'd into these Fellowships which
 " are or shall be born in the County of N-----n,
 " and, Thirdly, those that are or shall be born in the County of
 " L-----n, the Parties born or to be born in either of the
 " two last mentioned Counties being found as Fit and Worthy
 " as others as shall be Competitors with them for these
 " Fellowships: That,----in these Words those of other
 " Counties are not meant by others as shall be Competitors
 " with them."

And, First, upon view of the Words alone, if those of
other Counties were intended by *others*, fifteen Words would
 have been better left out, the Words would then have stood
 thus, " Next those are to be prefer'd into these Fellowships
 " as are or shall be born in the County of N-----n, and,
 " Thirdly, those that are or shall be born in the County of
 " L-----n, being found as Fit and Worthy as others as shall
 " be Competitors with them for these Fellowships." I
 would ask any one who understands those of *other Counties*
 by *others*, whether there is any Thing wanting to express
 his Sense, or whether it is not as well or better expressed,
 than with the Addition of the fifteen Words leftout, viz.
 " the Parties born or to be born in either of the two last
 " mentioned Counties." So many Words being perfectly
 useless,

useless, and consequently incumbring the Sense is a sufficient Argument, that those of *other Counties* are not meant, but that those Words were put in, to denote *some only* of each of the *whole* Numbers before mentioned, *viz.* those to be chosen in every Election, *some* of those before named, that are found as Fit and Worthy as others of the same two Numbers, Competitors with them who are chosen in every Election. But,

Secondly, Upon considering the whole Clause, and the Design of it, which was to provide that these Scholarships and Fellowships should always be filled according to the *Mind true Intent of the said John Freeman, as expressed in his last Will and Testament*; It is certain that by this Will, no *others* besides the Kinsmen, and those born in the two Counties, can be Competitors for these Fellowships; and the Clause being professedly designed to be according to this Mind, it cannot be the true Intent and Meaning of any Words in the same Clause, that those of *other Counties* should be Competitors.

Thirdly, As this Clause was designed to be according to the Mind and true Intent of the Founder, by which Mind those of *other Counties* cannot be Competitors with the County Men, so are there many Expressions in it perfectly agreeable to this Design, and inconsistent with those of *other Counties* being allow'd to be Competitors. The Master and Fellows oblige themselves in all their Nominations, *i. e. in making Competitors,* " principally to respect, first and before
" all others, the Blood and Kindred, next (as the Clause goes
" on) those are to be prefer'd into these Fellowships that are
" or shall be born in the County of N-----n, *Thirdly,*
" those that are or shall be born in the County of L-----n."
This implies Nomination or making them Competitors, for

no Person can be prefer'd into a Fellowship, who has not been first nominated or made a Competitor by a Fellow. And thus far there is not the least Shadow of a Pretence, that those of *other* Counties were ever thought of. It is very absurd then to interpret the Word *others* (never mentioned till the very Time of Election, when the Nomination or the Time of making Competitors may have been passed twenty-eight Days) as spoken of those of other Counties. If those of *other* Counties might have been chosen, some Care should have been taken for the making them Competitors. The College should not have been oblig'd to make the County Men Competitors any more than to elect them, unless as *Fit and Worthy as others*. The College, in this Case, should only have been obliged to make the County Men Competitors, if any in the College, and should have been allowed to have made *those* of other Counties Competitors, or at least it should not have been supposed, as is plainly done, that in all Elections ever to be made, there should always be Competitors of either of the two Counties. If those of other Counties might have these Fellowships, why must it be always supposed that those of the Counties are made Competitors? Why might they not as well be chosen without having any of the two Counties Competitors? This was so natural upon this Supposition, that since the College has embraced it, the Fellows in many Elections have not made one County Man a Competitor. And, no doubt, if those of other Counties had been designed to have had these Fellowships, Competitors would never have been thus supposed necessary in the Election, but would only have been order'd conditionally, as it is now supposed by the College, their Election is only conditional.

There is another Observation to be made on the Words in the Covenants; the Words are, "those are to be prefer'd *into* these Fellowships," which is absolute without respect to

to *others*, and is very different from those are to be prefer'd *before others*, as the Words ought and most certainly would have been, if those of other Counties had been intended by others.

It is further to be observed, that there is an Order of *First, Next* (i. e. *Secondly*) and *Thirdly*, of the Persons to be prefer'd into these Fellowships. But if those of other Counties were ever designed to have had these Fellowships, the Order would have gone one Step farther to *Fourthly*.

Lastly, it is worth observing, that this whole Matter relates full as much to the Election of Scholars as of Fellows; and I suppose most Readers will easily believe, it seems to be taking more Care than the Thing is worth, to provide, that a *Scholar* to be chosen into a Scholarship on this Foundation, must be as Fit and Worthy as others of any other County as shall be Competitors with him.

If this Dispute had not been with such a scrupulous College, it would have been inexcuseable to have enter'd into such minute Matters. But all Men must be treated in their own Way. And the Reader who might not need this Paper, to give him more Satisfaction than he had before, may perhaps make some Reflections upon it, which may be of Service to the Cause, to the Publick, and to the Preservation of what the present Master and Fellows of *Clare-Hall* are entrusted with, for the Good of all succeeding Generations.

I can hardly expect to be believed by the Reader, if I should tell him, what I myself sincerely believed to be true, that the Hatred of this Propriety had carried the Master to that Degree of Absurdity, as carefully to avoid chusing any one born in *Northamptonshire* Fellow of the College at all.

all. And it is my undoubted Persuasion that my Son was under this Sentence of absolute Reprobation, from the Day of his coming to the College. That no *Northamptonshire*, and but one *Lincolnshire* Scholar (upon some particular Accounts) has been chosen Fellow, I should have reckon'd but a small Proof of this Matter alone by itself, but after reflecting upon what follows, and the real Guilt of this whole Proceeding, it will be of Weight. But my main Proof is grounded upon the many Circumstances of the following short Narration. There were four Scholars of the same Year, or Standing, Mr. N-----le, Mr. B-----x-----n, Mr. B-----d-----ge, and Mr. L-----u-----ce, the first and third Pupils to Mr. T-----v-----ar, who never had Interest enough in the College to procure one Pupil to be chosen Fellow, and was at last so sensible of it, as generously to tell all the Scholars, who offer'd to admit themselves under his Care, that if they had any Desires of University Preferment, they must not come to him. Mr. N-----le was so sensible of this, that he took his Degree at *Midsummer*, a Thing never done by any who value an Academical Reputation. It happened soon after the other three had compleated their Degrees, that a Fellowship on Mr. *Freeman's* Foundation became vacant. Who now will the Reader expect to find chosen, Mr. N-----le born in *Warwickshire*, Pupil to Mr. T-----v-----ar, who took his Degree at *Midsummer*, without Expectation of a Fellowship, the Son of a Worthy Tradesman; or Mr. L-----u-----ce born in *Northamptonshire*, Pupil to Mr. *Godard*, equal in the Estimation of all who knew them both, with respect to Scholarship and Regularity, the Son of a Clergyman formerly of the College, and Nephew to a former Fellow on this Foundation? The Case was so clear on the Side of Mr. N-----le, that Mr. L-----u-----ce was not so much as acquainted with his Right, by his faithful Tutor Mr. *Godard*. But why was Mr. N-----le chosen, and not Mr. B-----x-----n or Mr. B-----d-----ge? Was he on any Account whatsoever preferable

preferable to either of them? I challenge the Master and every one in the University who knows them, to say he was. But the Event will shew the Reason. Mr. *L---u---ce* might be now made to see these two also would be prefer'd before him, and leave the College, and then Mr. *Godard* might dispose of Mr. *B---d---ge*, Mr. *T---v---ar's* Pupil, as he pleased. But Mr. *L---u---ce* stays, sees them both chosen, then tries his Fortune, had several of the Fellows so warm for him, that Mr. *N---le* himself told me Mr. *L---u---ce* had the hardest Usage ever Scholar had in his Time. Mr. *L---u---ce* was rejected, and the Master made a cheap Compliment of his Favour to a very deserving young Gentleman, whom he brought in at that Time purely to keep the other out. And now the Reader may pass his Judgment, whether Mr. *Freeman's* Benefaction to the two Counties, has been a Blessing to them, or has not rather been most ingeniously turned into a Curse upon them.

That I may not now omit the taking Notice of any Thing, which the Master may have said for himself, I expect one Thing has been said, that it was done by his Predecessor; how far this is true I do not know; but it is possible an Election or two might be made in Dr. *Morgan's* Time, upon this Foundation, according to the Practice Dr. *Wilcox* had before introduced. But the Point was never disputed, the Claim was never challeng'd in Dr. *Morgan's* Time, and tho' if he did do it, He cannot be excused from the Guilt of Disobedience to the Founder, the Injustice that was done being directed to no particular Person, was imperceptible. But I hope, for the sake of the Master's Modesty, he will not make use of this Plea: For tho' indeed if Dr. *Morgan* had done it first, it might have been a pretty good Excuse for Dr. *Wilcox's* following his Example; yet as the Case is, that Dr. *Wilcox* began this Practice, and Dr. *Morgan* only followed him in it, it would be a most impudent Thing in

the present Master, to lay any Part of the Blame of what He had done upon his Predecessor; who, if he was guilty of any Fault in this, or in any Thing else relating to the College, it was certainly owing to his leaving the Management to Dr. *Wilcox*, who had before got it into his Hands, by the Fellows being all accidentally so Young, as to have been Pupils to him, when he was not himself near forty. And since I have been forced to mention a Person, all that knew *Clare-Hall* in our Time, knew I had a very particular Friendship with, I make no Scruple to say, that there is this Difference betwixt Dr. *Wilcox* and Dr. *Morgan*, that the first carried even his own Interpretation of *cæteris paribus*, to a ridiculous Degree of Strictness, to keep my Son out of the Society, and Dr. *Morgan* would, I dare say, have interpreted the same Words, as favourably as He could, that He might have shewn as much Kindness and Respect for Me as *He thought consistent with his other Obligations*, to borrow the present Master's favourite Expression.

But these Things are nothing to the Merits of the Cause, nor of any Consequence to the Party himself, for the Fellowship itself is not now worth his having. But the Foundation is, all Things considered, the most valueable Interest the County of *Northampton* has, I believe, in either of the two Universities. And to say the Truth, in my Opinion, there is something so shocking to Common Sense, in this whole Proceeding, as to deserve to be exposed to publick View, for the very Folly and Absurdity of it.

The very Pretence for all that has been done, will be found as Great a Reflection upon the Master's Understanding, as the End and Design it is to serve can be. The End and Design is, that Founders may not pretend to prescribe to the Master and Fellows in their Elections, but must leave all to them. The Pretence, under which this Propriety has been taken

taken away, is, "that the Parties born or to be born in
 "either of the two Counties are to be as Fit and Worthy as
 "others, as shall be Competitors with them for these Fellow-
 "ships." Now the Parties born or to be born in either of
 the two last mention'd Counties, are the Persons actually
 chosen in every Election; they are here spoken of as chosen,
 as prefered *into* the Fellowships, and consequently before
 found as Fit and Worthy as others as shall be Competitors
 with them. The Parties born or to be born in *Either* of the
 two Counties, can be no others, but these very Persons, for
 they cannot be *Northamptonshire* Scholars singly, or *Lincolnshire*
 singly, for these are not born in *either* of the two Counties, but each
 of them in *one certain* County; neither can they be com-
 pounded of *Northamptonshire* and *Lincolnshire* Scholars, for these
 are born in *both* the two Counties, and not in *either* of them,
 which is *one only*, which one you may please, or shall happen. But
 the Persons actually chosen, may be born in *either* of the two
 Counties, for any Thing in the Covenants, and it is purely
 eventual in which County they shall be born, which cannot
 be said of any Persons actually born; and therefore, the
 Persons *born* or to be *born* are not here spoken of, but the
 Persons *chosen* or to be *chosen*, and consequently *as Fit and*
Worthy as others, cannot signify as others not so *born*, (for
 no Person is born in *either* of two Counties, tho' a Party may
 be so) but as others not so *chosen*, who may be chose out
 of those, born in one of either of the two Counties.

This is the whole Pretence, nothing but falling blunder-
 ingly upon something, which, with a grave Face, and by the
 Authority not only of a College, but as it should seem a
 College of great Authority (for no other Reason that I know
 of, but that there really were in the Memory of many, some
 very eminent Men of it, at least two most certainly so) may
 be put off, upon those who have no Concern in it, which is
 enough, if it can be kept from being laid before those who

would be obliged to examine the Matter to the Bottom : And as I am verily persuaded, the Master will sooner give up his Cause than suffer it to be exposed at any Bar, I was willing to lay it open here. I shall therefore just return to the Words, " the Parties born or to be born in either of the " two last mentioned Counties, (*i. e.* the Persons actually " chosen, of which County soever they shall happen to be) " being found (that are found, or after they are found) as " Fit and Worthy as others as shall be Competitors with " them." I would ask the Master, would He have the Person chosen, less Fit than his Competitors, or as Fit? And must not They be others? Other Persons, if He pleases, or Parties as in Strictness. But, *Others* as shall be Competitors, methinks I hear the Master say, why *Others* as shall be Competitors, Why not as *their* Competitors? Would not the last Expression have served the Master's Turn as well? I believe it would; it certainly would, if the Fellows may make whom they please Competitors. And if they cannot do this, *Others* as shall be Competitors will do him no Service, because Competitors limits *Others*.

But there is, after all, a Reason for *others as shall be Competitors with them*, instead of *their Competitors*: It is to answer the Disjunction *either*, which could not be put in, to signify the Society might chuse indifferently Parties of either of the two Counties, because this is directly contrary to what goes before; neither could the Disjunction be put in to no Purpose: It must therefore be put in, to signify Those of the *same* County only could be Competitors with One another, the Parties of *either* of the two last mentioned Counties as Fit and Worthy as *Others* as shall be Competitors with *Them* for these Fellowships. So that *Others*, instead of signifying those of all Counties, signifies only those of *One* certain County, *viz.* Only the same County as the Person actually chosen, shall happen to be of. It is true, both

North-

Northamptonshire and *Lincolnshire* Scholars may be Competitors for the Fellowships, but not with one another, but each with each. If any Fellow does not think any *Northamptonshire* Competitors Fit, He may doubtless name a *Lincolnshire* Scholar, Competitor for the Fellowship, but each is still in his own Order. This, I doubt not will be found the true Account of this Matter. The Disjunction *Either* made Me immediately see (as soon as I observ'd the Word) those of *other* Counties were not meant by Others; but I did not so immediately see the full Force of it. Thus have I laid this Matter open to the Few that may be disposed to mind it, because as the good Master knows better Things, than ever to say one Word about it, and will I verily believe never plead this Cause, this Matter might never have appeared in its full Light.

But there is one Thing more to be taken Notice of, under the Head of Folly, and Absurdity. The Master observed the Blood and Kindred have no Competitors. Does He think they may not be Competitors with one another? And this, by the Bye, shews the Difference betwixt being Competitors with one another, and Competitors for the Fellowships. If one of the Blood or Kindred was made a Competitor, *i. e.* nominated, as he must be before He can be chosen, and One of the Fellows should not think him Fit to be chosen, He might certainly nominate or make a County Man Competitor; but he would not be Competitor with the Blood or Kindred, but would be a Competitor for the Fellowship. But the Master has further observed, that, as a Mark of Favour, the Blood or Kindred are to be chosen *if Fit*, a special Favour this, which may exclude them, and can never help them! Suppose the Words left out, would the Case of the Blood and Kindred be better or worse for it?

I shall

well

I shall now lay hold on this Opportunity of publishing the last Favour I was able to obtain of the Master.

Clare-Hall, Oct. 31, 1744.

Dear Sir,

I Received your Letter, in which you express your Dissatisfaction with the Commendamus lately given your Son by the Society. Upon Enquiry, I am informed it was laid upon the Table in the Combination Room, as has been the constant Practice of late Years, the Day before it was signed, and sealed, to be perused and considered by the Fellows, and that upon Deliberation they were unanimously of Opinion not to insert any Thing as to his having been Studious.

For my own Part, you must be sensible I could have little or no Opportunity of observing with what Diligence he followed his Studies. From the Examinations I took in Greek and Latin Books, twice I think when he sat for Scholarships, I judged him to be of lively Parts, and to have made good Proficiency in those Languages. I made the same Judgment of him afterwards when he sat for his Degree; but his Philosophical Examination, at the same Time, did not answer the Expectation I had of him; so that I could not from thence infer his Diligence in the Prosecution of those Studies which are usually called Academical.

I have always been desirous, and continue to be so, of doing your Son what Service I can, consistently with other Obligations, and am,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate, humble Servant,

J. Wilcox.

How

How unfortunate was this Scholar to have his Character thus canvassed by a Master and Fellows, with such scrupulous Consciences! What Credit will *Their* Letters Testimonial do all who are honoured with them? The Society could not at first grant this unfortunate Scholar any Letters Testimonial at all; but their good Nature at length overcame their Scruples; they resolved to say all they could of him. They at last certify his Behaviour had been Sober and Regular. But upon *Deliberation* were unanimously of Opinion not to insert *Any Thing* as to his having been *Studious*. The Master, it seems, is no Part of the Society, and so he answers distinctly for himself. The Scholar's Philosophical Examination, did not answer the Expectation the Master had of him. It is very strange the Master should entertain any Expectations of such an Idle Rogue. But the Master goes on, *so that he could not from thence infer his Diligence in the Prosecution of those Studies which are usually called Academical*. The Case is therefore plain, for if the Society had certified any Thing of the Scholar's *Studiousness*, and the Bishop had examined him in *Learning usually called Academical*; what would his Lordship have thought of this College, either that they had no Learning themselves *usually called Academical*, or that they had falsified? But if the Master could not infer the Scholar's Diligence, in the Prosecution of those Studies which are *usually called Academical*, how could He conclude any Thing as to his having been *Studious*? His Proficiency in Greek and Latin Books might be all brought along with him from *Bury School*. He had indeed a Senior Optime; but Mr. *Godard* had told Him it had been obtained with *great, very great Difficulty*, tho' he knew the Examiners had declared they were so mistaken in him, as to give it him for his Merits. Mr. *Godard* had also told the Master, the Scholar had kept a very good Act, an Exercise *Cambridge Men* know to be the principal One; He had also kept another Act, and two Opponences, a greater Share of Exercise than falls to many.

many, and is always a Proof of being reckoned among the Few. But the young Man had *lively Parts*, and so all this might happen without his being *any thing like Studious*. How would the Master and his Fellows like to be so used? The Master could conclude nothing of the Scholar's *Studiousness*, because He did not answer his Expectation, in the Examination had of him in Learning usually called *Academical*. Now suppose an Examination should be had of the Master, and the nine Fellows who joined with him, in *Learning usually called Rabbinical*, I believe not one of them would answer the Expectation, that might justly be had, of a College of Men who are all obliged *Finaliter profiteri Theologiam*. It is certain not one of them was able to make Tryal of the Scholar, who seriously desired to be examined in Hebrew, as some Compensation for not answering the Master's Expectation in *Learning usually called Academical*. But to say no more of this Matter, that I may not seem to feed Vanity, the Reader has, or may have, if he pleases, the Master's and Mr. Godard's Letters in the *Former and Present State*, and in *Copies of Letters and Papers*, and may from thence judge whether, after such Letters, it does not come under the Head of Folly and Absurdity for the Religious and Learned Society of *Clare-Hall* (whether with a Head or without a Head, it matters not much) upon Deliberation to be unanimously of Opinion not to insert any Thing of my Son's Studiousness. The Reader may also judge whether the Propriety of the Foundation was denied to him, because they were unanimously of Opinion not to say any Thing of his Studiousness, or whether they were not of that Opinion, because they had unanimously denied him the Propriety, and were resolved still more unjustly never more to regard it.

And now, just to remind the Reader of what has been laid before him in the Appeal, and this Supplement to it,

First,

First, The Certainty of this Foundation being appropriated by the Testator.

Secondly, The certain declared Design of the Covenants to secure the Performance of the Mind and true Intent of his Will.

Thirdly, The Practice of the present Master certainly unprecedented for 100 Years before he began it, as to rejecting County Men, and making those of other Counties Competitors with them.

Fourthly, The Practice of the College for 57 Years before, so unlike to the present Master's, that in all that Time no One, not having the Propriety of the Foundation, was ever made a Competitor for a Fellowship of it; whereas the Master, for 18 Years, never took care to have One, having the Propriety, made a Competitor.

Fifthly, That all Disputes about the Sense of Words is in this Case needless and troublesome, because the Words in Dispute concern only the Persons to be chosen; but the Master has not so much as taken care to have the County Men made Competitors, which he cannot be excused from; because *some of them* are to be as *Fit and Worthby as others as shall be Competitors with them*, which plainly implies the County Men to be made Competitors.

Sixthly, That the Pretence that this Foundation, appropriated by the Testator, was disappropriated again by his Executors, is foolish and absurd; *First*, because contrary to their express Declaration of doing the direct contrary, and to many Things in the Covenants themselves, and, *Secondly*, Because the Words themselves are not only capable of a Sense consistent with the Will itself, and express declared Design

of the Covenants, and to many Things in them, but are at last not capable of the Sense the Master has put upon them.

Seventhly, That it is probable the Master has industriously avoided chusing Persons born in either of the two Counties, from the certain Fact that no *Northamptonshire* Scholar has been chosen, and but one *Lincolnshire* upon some particular Accounts, and from several remarkable Circumstances in a short Narrative.

Eighthly, That the present Party's Character has been endeavour'd to be taken away from him, by falsly pretending the Senior Optime to have been obtained for him with *great, very great Difficulty*, by denying him Letters Testimonial for Holy Orders, by the Society's upon Deliberation, being unanimously of Opinion not to insert any Thing as to his having been Studious.

I was always of Opinion (tho', out of mere Submission, and because my Son's particular Case allowed of it, I did at first concede that those of other Counties might be understood by *others* as a Provision for a Case of Necessity, which was indeed a foolish Supposition) that these Fellowships could not be given to any Persons, not mentioned by the Founder, and at the very first told the Master he could not justify the having done it.

The whole Tenour of the Clause of the Covenants, is a Proof of this, without knowing one Word of the Will. The Design of the Clause is, to declare who are to be prefer'd into the Fellowships, and how *they* are to be elected; the first was the Appointment of the Testator, the second was necessarily left to be done by the Society. The *Blood and Kindred are first, and before all others, to be prefer'd*: This implies they are to be *nominated*, but not that they are to

to be chosen, for that is to be only, *if found Fit*. But there is no mention of Competitors, because not likely to be more than *One* Kinsman at the same Time; or perhaps if there should be more than *One*, at the same Time, and all *Fit*, since this Preference is grounded purely upon Kindred, it ought to be determined by the nearer Proximity. *Next*, or secondly, *those are to be prefer'd into these Fellowships, &c.* this implies both Nomination and Election, which goes before the being prefer'd *into*, which is the very last Thing to be done, the Act of the Master himself, or his *Locum Tenens*. But as to this Election, there being nothing else to determine it but Fitness and Degrees of Worthiness, the Persons to be prefer'd into the Fellowships (or Scholarships, for there is no more Care taken of the *One* than of the *Other*) are to be found as *Fit and Worthby as others as shall be Competitors with them for these Fellowships or Scholarships*. As *others* (in common Sense) *to be prefer'd into them*, when those born in two Counties had been nam'd before: As *others* of the same County, to answer the Disjunction *Either* (otherwise to no Purpose) and agreeably to the Order, in which those of the two Counties are to be prefer'd into the Fellowships and Scholarships. There is nothing but the being to be actually chosen, which can determine of which County, the Parties of *either* of the two Counties must be; for *Either* of the two Counties is eventual, and consequently there must be something to determine who they are.

The very Plainness of the Case has been the very Reason of its not being credited; and while it concern'd a private Person only, it seem'd to be too importunate with the Publick, to make it thus clear to them, and indeed the pretending to do it, look'd too much like what is justly most Odious, pretending to dictate to Others. But now the Cause is become that of a County, and its Interest in it is truly very considerable; this Appeal it is hoped will not appear importunate

tunate. And since the Authority of a College, and the real Incredibleness of the Thing, are so great Prejudices with most Persons, it will not, it is hoped, be thought Dictating, for One who lived many Years constantly in the College, to pretend to explain, and prove this Matter, to those who are much better Judges than himself, especially since it is in Order to enable them to judge of the Evidence of the Injury that has been done, and the Importance it is of to them, that they may determine of the Reasonableness of carrying on this Cause, in order to bring it before a competent Judge, which is the whole Design of this Appeal.

F I N I S.

E R R A T U M.

Page 15, Line 5 from the Bottom, for Interest read Rents.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

Lately published,

A Letter to the Knights of the Shire and Gentlemen of the County of *Northampton*, &c. on the same Subject, wherein are the Founder's Will and the Clause of the Covenants; which, with some other Papers printed, tho' not publish'd, may be had at Mr. DICEY's at *Northampton*.

